

# THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS OF OUR PEOPLE PARAMOUNT TO ALL OTHER CONSIDERATIONS OF STATE POLICY.

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Officers—J. L. Ramsey, President; Marion Butler, Vice-President; W. S. Barnes, Secretary.

## PAPERS.

Progressive Farmer, State Organ, Raleigh, N. C.  
Carolina, Clinton, N. C.  
Rural Home, Wilson, N. C.  
Watchman, Salisbury, N. C.  
Farmers' Advocate, Tarboro, N. C.  
Mountain Home Journal, Asheville, N. C.  
Alliance Sentinel, Goldsboro, N. C.  
Country Life, Trinity College, N. C.  
Mercury, Hickory, N. C.  
Raider, Whitakers, N. C.  
Agricultural Bee, Goldsboro, N. C.  
Columbus Weekly News, Whiteville, N. C.  
Taylorville Index, Taylorville, N. C.

Each of the above-named papers are requested to keep the list standing on the first page and add others, provided they are duly elected. Any paper failing to advocate the Ocala platform will be dropped from the list promptly. Our people can now see what papers are published in their interest.

## A DEBT-CONTRACTING DOLLAR MUST BE MADE A DEBT-PAYING DOLLAR.

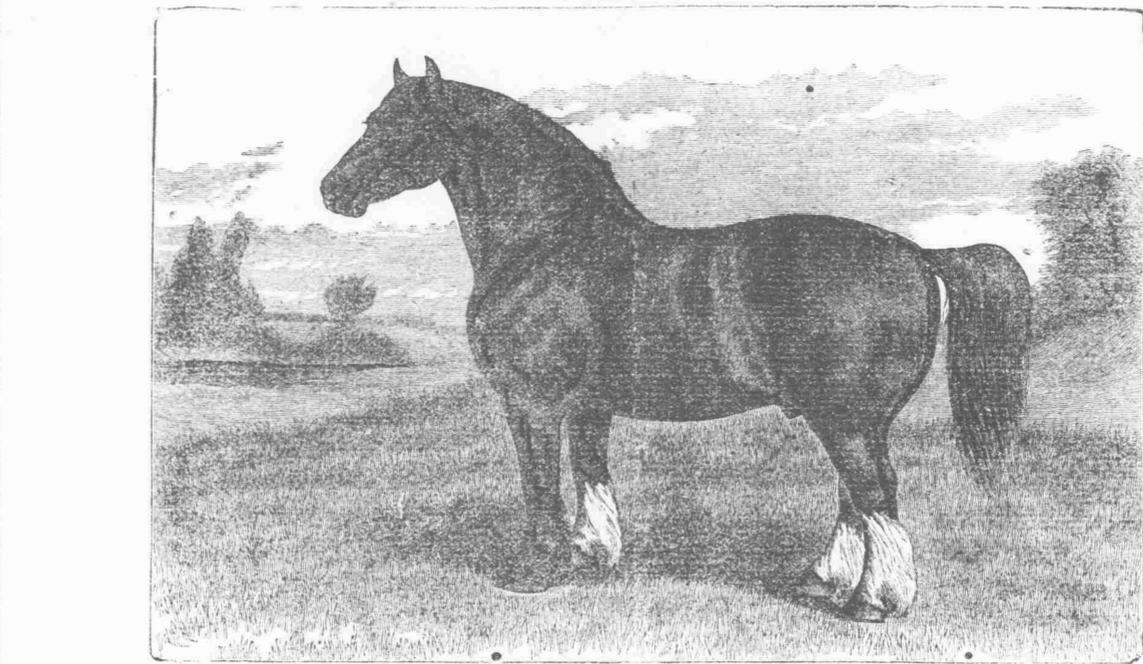
MR. EDITOR:—Every dollar, whether gold, silver or paper, issued by the Government, must be made a debt-paying dollar—legal tender for all debts.

To issue a debt-contracting dollar and deprive it of the power (legal tender) to pay debts, is a fraud upon the debtor. Every debt-contracting dollar that is not a debt-paying dollar, is a dishonest dollar. It is a cunningly devised scheme of the creditor class, those who live off of their incomes, to deprive the dollar of the legal tender clause so they can corner the creditor class and squeeze them when the inevitable panic comes under our credit financial system. A corporation issuing its note and refusing to receive it for the debt contracted is dishonest.

To create three or four kinds of money, all contracting private debts, and but one of these four, and that the scarce kind, a debt-paying dollar, is to enable the creditor class to corner the scarce kind (gold) and command a premium for exchanging it for money not a legal tender. Every dollar issued by the government and deprived of the legal tender clause is a deliberate attempt to rob the people. It is the deliberate intention of the creditor class of the world to make gold the only legal tender for private debts. Every dollar contracted by the industrial class is private. Nearly all these debts are contracted in other kinds of money than gold.

It requires no great foresight to see when the panic comes the creditor class would have a corner on gold and fix their own premium. They would force the debtor to pay two dollars for one. They could send two bushels of corn or wheat pay the debt of one. The whole question, in a nutshell, shall every debt-contracting dollar be made a debt-paying dollar?

Every dollar that has not the legal tender clause is dishonest money, and is intended as such. The advocates of this kind of money are dishonest Secretary Windom recommended the issuing of silver certificates based on silver bullion. To reconcile the creditor class, he recommended they be deprived of the power (legal tender) to



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pay private debts. As these certificates would have entered into commerce and contracted private debts in every business avenue, it is easy to see the hold this artificial class has upon the throats of our legislators. This recommendation was brought by the influence of a small minority insignificant in numbers, but holding the balance of power between the two political parties is invincible. If this minority was organized into an independent political party, it would not make a ripple on the body politic. They are too astute to commit this blunder. The titan battle of civilization is to be fought between this class and the people. The creditor class has billions of dollars of their promises to pay loaned to the industrial class. These promises to pay did not cost them more than one fourth of one per cent, to one per cent.

Through this hellish system of loaning their credit, they have wealth producers in debt to them one hundred and fifty billion dollars throughout the civilized world, and this debt is doubling every twenty to twenty-five years. This is more than twice the value of all the assessed wealth of the United States in 1890. This class did not produce one dollar of this immense debt. It was all piled up by loaning out their credit.

The industrial classes of the United States are thinking, thinking as they never did before. They are rapidly coming to the conclusion that if this creditor class could become so immensely rich by loaning their credit to the industrial classes, they too could become rich by issuing their credit making it a legal tender and put it into circulation by paying a portion of the expenses of the government, bearing no interest bearing notes to suck the money out of the channels of trade. The industrial class are determined to relieve themselves of this immense burden. They know the ten billions, with the immense interest, could have been secured to the people.

This creditor class is a drone in the bee hive of industry. It is a huge leech sucking the life-blood out of the industrial class. It is the deadly foe of every industry. The whole producing class and middlemen must be united against them. This creditor class must be destroyed, root and branch, ere our industries can flourish. Every industry is vitally interested in its destruction and the establishment of a financial system that will relieve them from paying tribute. Remove them from the hand of industry and this mighty giant will bound forward in the industrial race producing double the amount in a decade to be distributed among the wealth producers or employed in the developing our latent resources.

## CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE LEGAL TENDER CLAUSE.

Previous to the decision of the Supreme Court settling the constitutionality of the legal tender clause in the United States notes, the self-constituted constitutional lawyers declared the clause to be unconstitutional.

When they made this declaration they looked wise as owls. Their declaration was intended to be received as final. We are the expounders of the Constitution. When Sir Oracle speaks let the industrial class hold their tongues. Did they give any reason? No, not one. It was expected that the industrial class would accept their assertion as a fact. These expounders of the Constitution asserted that the people had the constitutional power to issue a debt-contracting currency, form a corporation outside of the channels of trade, loan it to this corporation for 1 per cent, to be loaned to the people, secured by first-class real estate, plastering the country all over with mortgages, but they did not possess the constitutional right to make this money a debt (legal tender) paying currency. It is self-evident that the constitutional right to issue a debt-

contracting dollar carried with it the constitutional right to make it a debt-paying dollar (legal tender) and so the Supreme Court decided. The self-constituted constitutional lawyers are treating the Sub-Treasury bill in the same way and with as little sense.

The substance is the necessities and luxuries of life—money is the sign of the substance and bonds and debts are the sign of the sign. The substance must be sold to get the sign, and the sign pays the debt. The substance is what we want and we have no need of the sign but to exchange the substance and pay debts.

These self-constituted constitutional lawyers assert that it is constitutional to loan to corporations money on the sign of the sign, but it is unconstitutional to loan money to the people on the substance that must be sold to get the sign to pay the substance. It is self-evident that if it is constitutional to loan money to corporations on the sign of the sign, it is constitutional to loan money to the producers on the substance that must be sold to get the money to pay the bond. The substance is the wealth, and money and bonds are only signs of the wealth, and would be worthless if it was not for the products of labor. These are stubborn facts, and there is not a lawyer who has given this question ten minutes' thought but what knows it, all their assertions to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Mills, Vance, Sherman and the whole herd know the Sub-Treasury plan is constitutional. They knew it when they asserted to the contrary. We will pay any lawyer one hundred dollars each who will answer the above—show how it is constitutional to loan currency to banks on the sign of the sign, and unconstitutional to loan money to the wealth-producers on the substance that must be sold to get the sign to pay the sign of the sign.

We could as well offer one thousand dollars, and it would be perfectly safe. Dear reader, there is not a lawyer that has a thimble full of brains that will make the attempt. The friends of the Sub-Treasury have all the arguments. The other side gives no solid reasons, because they have none to give. The time has passed when a suffering people are going to accept the assertion of any man unaccompanied with a reason. Our whole financial system is founded on rank injustice and must be destroyed, root and branch, and in its place established an industrial system controlled by the people from which are eliminated all distrust, and from which no panic can arise. A system where every transaction is cash and every dollar deposited is guaranteed, there can be no panics. WE NEED A LARGER VOLUME OF MONEY THAN ANY OTHER NATION.

The volume of money transacting the business of other countries is no standard by which to fix ours. Our civilization is higher, our wants greater, our population to territory more extended, we have more improvements to make, our undeveloped resources are greater, we have more papers, books, schools and churches and railroads. The aspiration of our people are higher and our laborers want luxuries as well as the necessities of life.

We must gratify all. We have the raw material and the skilled labor to produce it. We need enough of the sign of the substance to do our business on a cash basis without the intervention of banks of issue and the creditor class. Labor must have steady employment. To do this we must have sufficient volume to give them employment.

The money to transact the business of this country on a cash basis must be determined by actual experience. Who is to decide this? The people. This must be a government of the people, for the people, and by the people, in practice as well as in theory. The people have solved every question so far presented for solution. They must be trusted to solve this. This is Democracy. Plutocracy would deprive them of this privilege. The road will be plain as we travel it. Suppose we have a surplus. A surplus of money is no more than a surplus of anything else. Who ever heard of anyone complaining because they had a surplus? The shoe is on the other foot. We can get along better with a surplus than with a deficiency. If there is a surplus it will make new fields and open them up, giving employment to the idle millions.

The resources of this country are not half developed, neither are our wants half supplied. It is better to trust the people to determine their wants and how to supply them than to leave it to be determined by a class whose interest consists in robbing them. The intelligence of this nation will solve this question aye.

The intelligence and good sense of our business men will determine the amount of money actually needed to transact the business of the country on a cash basis. The finance of the country must be in the hands of friends of the people, and not in the hands of their enemies.

From the coming financial system will be eliminated all the elements of distrust. Under the industrial financial system there will be no panics, labor will have steady employment at remunerative wages. We will soon get out of debt and keep out of debt. Labor and capital combined produces all wealth. Being the first to receive it, they will hold it after the death and burial of this devilish, the artificial money power. JAMES MURDOCK.

## BLIND PARTISANSHIP.

Editor Tribune:—The following dialogue will show the difference between an Allianceman who thinks, and a Democrat that lets the political boss do his thinking:

Democrat.—When you fellows borrow money from government and give a mortgage on your land to secure it, should you fail to pay when the mortgage is due, who would own the land?

Allianceman.—If the borrower failed to pay his note at maturity the government would foreclose and if no one bid the amount of the mortgage with accrued interest, the land would belong to the government.

Democrat.—That's what I thought; now what would the government do with all the land when it got it?

Allianceman.—Sell it to some American citizen who wanted a home, on easy terms, and thus continue the money in circulation to develop the country, pay debts and bless humanity.

Democrat.—Well, I don't want any of your paternal government in mine, and I think the Democratic party is good enough for me.

Allianceman.—I have answered your questions. Now, I want to ask you a few questions, which I hope you will answer as candidly as I have yours. I believe your little farm is under mortgage, is it not?

Democrat.—Yes, I am under mortgage.

Allianceman.—Who holds the mortgage on your land, Bro. Democrat?

Democrat.—Well, it's some kind of British American concern.

Allianceman.—How much interest do you pay the British nobleman?

Democrat.—Well, they said it would be 10 per cent, but I find they work it so as to get about 12 per cent.

Allianceman.—That is 10 per cent, more than you would pay under the Alliance plan. Now, when this British concern forecloses, which it is sure to do if the present system continues, for statistics show that farmers only make 3 per cent, it is therefore morally certain that he cannot pay 12, or even 10 per cent, and live, who will own your land?

Democrat.—Why, the Trust Company, of course.

Allianceman.—What will the Trust Company do with them?

Democrat.—They will rent it out and make it pay interest on the money they have invested in it, of course.

Allianceman.—This is what I thought, and under your old party system you have free Americans, and their children, whom our fathers redeemed from under the British yoke with their blood, and seven years of suffering, serving English Lords as tenants on the very home that their labor had made. I don't want any English lords or American nobles to rob me and my children of the fruit of our toil. The Alliance is good enough for me. Now there is one other question I want to ask you, brother Democrat. You said the interest amounted to 12 per cent, that you are paying to the British Trust Company, and this makes \$120 per annum you are giving of the hard earnings of yourself and children, for the use of \$1,000. Now, suppose you could borrow \$1,000 from the government, at 2 per cent, and pay off the British chap; this would save you one hundred dollars in interest, which would pay off the mortgage in ten years, besides having the satisfaction of knowing that what interest you paid the government went into a common fund in which you are equally interested with every other citizen of the Republic. Do you not think this would be better than the present system?

Democrat.—Well, it does look like it would be better, but our big men say it won't do, and they know better than you and me about such things, and then I'm afraid it's a Republican trick to break up the Democratic party.

Allianceman.—If you prefer slavery under English lords, inside the Democratic party, to freedom and prosperity outside the party, you are at liberty to make the choice, but let me warn you that your children will curse you as a blind partisan fool, and the men you are now blindly following will hold you in contempt after they have used you as long as they need you.

Now, Mr. Editor, this is not an over-drawn picture, but just such conversations occur frequently. Let the good work of education go on.

## ALLIANCEMAN

## UNJUST TAXATION.

WHEREAS, The General Assembly of North Carolina at its last session did enact a law to unjustly tax that class of the poor laboring people of our country who pursue the vocation of catching oysters during the winter for support. Said tax being \$2.50 annually on each person who may engage in the taking or catching of oysters, and for every boat thus employed measuring twenty feet or less an annual tax of \$1.50 and said tax to be increased according to length, and the Clerk of the Superior Court to receive in addition to the above twenty-five cents for each license issued; and whereas, there was no necessity for such a law, except for the purpose of creating more officers and to take from the laborer and his family the fruits of his honest toil for the benefit of others. Therefore

Resolved, That we hereby express our disapproval of such legislation as against the many of the laboring class and favorable to the few; and censure those in our county who aided and abetted in the procurement of such a law, as being in opposition to the rights and liberties of the poor laboring people of our county.

24. That these resolutions be sent to THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER for publication. W. M. KING, Sec'y.

E. F. CARRAWAY, Pres't.

Bro. R. S. Williams writes us that they had Bros. Massey and Schofield to address them at Madison recently. They were much pleased and greatly benefited.

## OUR PROGRESS.

Weekly Record of Manufacturing and Other Enterprises Started—Rip Van Winkle no Longer in the Old North State.

[Manufacturers' Record]

Oxford—John Bullock is reported as to erect another saw mill.

South River—Foard & Lindsay have, it is stated, put roller process machinery in their flour mill.

Tarboro—C. H. Sterling will, it is reported, put in his ice factory another 10-ton ice machine.

New Berne—P. L. Thomas, of Durham, will, it is stated, establish a cigar factory in New Berne.

Bryson City—An electric light plant will be erected. For further information address B. B. Lake.

Wilmington—The Palmetto Brewing Co., of Charleston, S. C., is reported as to establish bottling works at Wilmington.

Burgaw—R. M. Croom has, it is stated, erected a turpentine distillery and contemplates the erection of a cotton gin.

New Berne—W. H. Francks and S. F. Rasberry, of Washington, are reported as to erect machine shops in New Berne.

New Berne—W. H. Bell, of Branchville, N. J., has, it is stated, purchased and will operate the pine-saw factory of Peter Mallett and will erect a saw mill.

Washington—The Atlantic Coast Line (office, Wilmington) is reported as to erect a grain elevator at Wilmington, the site for which has been selected.

New Berne—William Ellis, chairman, will receive proposals until Nov. 16th for the water works recently mentioned, also for electric street railway and sewerage.

Salern—G. E. Nissen & Co. have erected new wagon works, consisting of two-story building, 137x200 feet, with engine house, etc. The capacity is 200 wagons monthly.

Statesville—J. J. Mott, P. C. Carlton, W. W. Walton and others have incorporated the Barium Hotel & Improvement Co. for the purpose of placing on the market the waters of the Barium springs, etc. The capital stock is \$100,000.

Danbury—The Carolina Iron, Mining & Investment Co., Limited, has completed its organization with W. B. Willis, of Greensboro, President; Clement Mundy, of Winston, Vice-President, and G. E. Brodrick, of Greensboro, Secretary. The object of this company is the development of the magnetic iron mines near Danbury. The capital stock is \$1,000,000.

## CLEVELAND STILL IN LINE.

MR. EDITOR:—The reform movement was never stronger in Cleveland county than it is to-day. We have some doubting Thomases, but most of our membership is composed of material as firm as the rocks of Gibraltar. An attack upon the Alliance or its officers only strengthens their faith in the principles of the Order.

I would like to call the attention of the brotherhood to a system of Alliance unions which we have adopted in this county, as there is nothing of the kind elsewhere in the State, to my knowledge. We have divided the Sub-Alliances into four sections, known as the Northwestern, Northeastern, Southeastern and Southwestern Unions. These Unions meet once every quarter with open doors, but close each meeting with a short private session. Queries pertaining to Alliance principles are freely discussed, and the public is invited to attend and participate in these deliberations. The Northwestern Union was organized nearly one year ago, and has proved to be a grand auxiliary to the Alliance work. Its last meeting was held at Double Shoals, Oct. 2d. The ladies of the community showed their appreciation for the cause by the abundance of dinner which they provided. After serving dinner and supper, plenty still remained.

The Southeastern Union was organized at Elbethel, Oct. 24th, under most flattering auspices. Its next meeting will be held at Grover, Dec. 12th.

The Northwestern Union was organized at Belwood, Oct. 31st, and was well attended. This Union will be heard from in the future.

The Southwestern Union was organized at Boiling Springs, Oct. 7th. All pronounced this meeting a complete success. Most excellent music was furnished by Prof. Cordell and his well-trained class. After completing the organization, the following queries were ably discussed: 1. The object of Union meetings. 2. What is the greatest evil from which our country is suffering? 3. Is it the duty of Alliancemen to stand by the demands of the Order?

Judging from the amount of dinner that was taken up after all had eaten, there must have been enough for thrice the number.

After dinner, your humble scribe talked awhile on the principles of our Order, and was followed by that true and tried Allianceman and State Senator, Dr. L. N. Durham.

The next meeting of this division will be at Patterson's Springs, January 7th, 1892.

Brethren, try this plan; it will pay you.

Cleveland extends a hand of fraternal greeting, and bids you God speed in this noble cause.

Fraternally,  
J. H. QUINN, Co. Lectr.